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LIVE STOCK
and RURAL ECONOMY.

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Farm Work for October.

October again challenges the early and late daily exertions of body and mind of the laborer and his husbandman, to properly prepare his land for crops to be sown for next year's harvest and at the same time to secure the fruits of his care and skill of the passing year. His fields are to be properly ordered for winter, by the destruction of all bushes and briars that escaped his attention in September and August when he was killing weeds and briars before they seeded or over-ran the grounds. His fattening stock is to be carefully attended to, and his young stock are not to suffer a moment's neglect—as the pastures fail, grain and other feed are to be increased. Let not a moment's falling off in the young growth of animals take place. Stunting must be avoided at all hazards if a paying beast or fowl is expected.

Wheat.

We will add nothing to what we have written heretofore as to its culture; but simply condense. Let the ground be thoroughly plowed and comminuted, highly fertilized with some rich and reliable fertilizer, applied after, if possible, an early fallow of a clover or pea crop *limed*. Sow wheat and fertilizer together with the drill. If the land be light, roll immediately after sowing. Experiment with one or more bushels of some of the new varieties that are heralded with such strong certificates. Do not venture too far with one, but you cannot be damaged by the trial of several of the newly recommended. Next year you will know the good from the bad so far as they suit your soil and condition of your seeding. It may be you will see wherein you can amend your ways in the cultivation of this grand staple. It is evident you lose money when you grow only 10 bushels of wheat at 90 cents per bushel and pay cash \$10 per acre for the fertilizer. As the price falls the quantity must be increased to make a paying crop.

Tobacco.

What is yet standing should be housed as soon as it ripens or gets a fair growth, for frost may come unexpectedly at any moment. Be sure to leave out only as much as you can cut and frost-heap in 4 or 5 hours, when your senses warn you of the approach of the frost king. See that every worm is removed before you top or house. The rains early this season has aided in destroying the eggs of the tobacco worm, but the August drought had an unhappy effect upon this crop, which we proclaimed upon general appearances to be so flattering, and now we must admit that there will not be a two-third crop made upon a much reduced area, as compared with that of *ante-bellum* days. Yet the planters should rejoice, for the prices must go up correspondingly.

Rye.

If you have not sown your rye, sow as soon as possible.

Buckwheat.

If you have buckwheat yet standing, cut it and secure it as soon as about half of the grains turn black or dark colored. By getting too ripe, nearly all the best grains are lost by shattering out in the hauling. In removing this grain from the field to the barn, a wagon sheet or other cloth should be spread over the floor and sides of the carts or wagons. It ought to be thrashed on a clean plank floor, so as to have as little grit or dirt as possible with the grain.

Pumpkins.

Select your best, well-ripened pumpkins, and put them in a dry, secure place, first laying down a bed of straw a foot deep, then a layer of pumpkins and another layer of straw, pumpkins, and so on, and cover well with straw, and it is said they will keep perfectly all winter. Feed the balance to your stock as fast as they will consume them without waste.

The Orchard.

See that the decayed fruit is picked up as fast as it falls, and fed to hogs and cows. This month

the earlier ripening winter apples ought to be hand-picked carefully and gently handled, carried in baskets and laid in piles, each kind separate, on a clean floor, in a dry, airy place, for a fortnight, to undergo a sweat, after which, each one must be carefully wiped dry with a cloth and packed in barrels, to be headed up as soon as filled. The barrel ought to be so full as to require some pressure to get in the head. They will then not be bruised by shaking during transportation to market. Apples that hang long on the trees are best to be left until the approach of frost, and then gathered in dry weather, after the dew is off, and placed at once in the barrels and headed up under the trees. Then put in a cool open shed or house where they will have plenty of air. The small, indifferent ones picked out, while they are being assorted, may be made into cider. The specked ones can be made into cider for vinegar. As to making good, prime cider, we refer to the back volumes of the *MARYLAND FARMER* for full and reliable directions. The main points are, good, sound, mellow or well-ripened apples, free from dirt; the cider freed by straining through a woolen cloth, into clean, sweet, or new barrels. The barrels kept full during fermentation, and bunged tight as soon as that ceases. A small gimblet hole may be opened near the bung or through the bung, and kept open for a while, and then closed after all fear of fermentation is over. It is a good plan to rack it off at that stage into another, or bottle it, putting a raisin or two into each bottle. A pound or two of mustard seed to each barrel, just at the time when it is bunged down, is said to arrest any further fermentation, and not only keep the cider sweet for a long time, but add to its sprightliness.

Autumn grafting should be done this month. This time is preferred, by many orchardists to the spring, for grafting fruit trees. The healthy shoots with fruit buds, and one or two side shoots are selected as scions for grafting. The shoots are from 8 to 12 inches long. Destroy all caterpillars, and cut off carefully dead limbs, and such as may be partially broken by the storms or weight of fruit, that their weight pressing on limbs below may not break them also. Attend well to your orchards, they pay well in some form, if not in money.

If you have not already an abundance of the different fruits, plant out this and next month orchards. Order them now, from first-class horticulturists, whom you will find near home with those varieties that suit your section of the country. One fruit will do well in some loca-

tions and prove a failure elsewhere. Inform yourself as to what varieties of the different fruits—standards, dwarfs and small fruits—suit your soil and locality, and procure them at once. When you get them, bury the roots to keep them from dying, until you have the time, this or next month, to plant them properly, and not in the slovenly way too often done, which leads to vexatious disappointment on the part of the planter, who throws all the blame on the nurserymen, while it was all his own fault. Persons who plant trees, should read and inform themselves. A book like Barry's or Thomas' on *Fruit Culture and Trees* will be worth ten times their cost to everyone who has an orchard of 100 trees. Avoid all tree pedlars.

Meadows.

It is not too late, but a good time, to sow ground for meadows, or to clean off weeds, briars, tussocks, &c., from old meadows, and scarify well with the harrow, and sow, on all places requiring a thicker set of grass, seeds of different sorts, with a good dressing of ashes, (if to be had reasonably), and gne ground bones; say 100 pounds of fine ground bone meal and ten bushels of ashes per acre; or 200 pounds of any good superphosphate, with 2 bushels of salt and one of plaster. Roll or harrow lightly, the former the best.

It setting a new meadow, land which had been worked the same year in a hoed crop, like tobacco or roots, we would prefer if well fertilized. If not, the ground designed for a permanent grass lot should be well drained, deeply plowed, and thoroughly pulverized and enriched. We should then sow at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of orchard grass or perennial rye grass, 2 gallons of timothy, with half a bushel of red-top per acre; in the spring we would sow 1 gallon of clover seed, and roll all down smooth after frosts. By thick seeding the weeds will be smothered. After it is once well set, by judicious management, it will yield heavy crops, of grass for years.

Mr. C. W. Howard, of Georgia, in an able and carefully written essay on the cultivation of grasses and forage plants, thus speaks of the value of mixed seeds being sown: The reasons for this practice are obvious. There are certain grasses which are called jungle or tussock grasses. These do not spread from the root, but grow in bunches, as orchard grass and meadow-oat grass. It is necessary that some running grass should be sown with them, to fill up the interstices, otherwise broom sedge, nimble-will, or that pest, the native fox-tail, will take possession. Of course, if it is desired to grow a particular grass for its seeds, it ought to be sown alone.

We call particular attention to the valuable suggestions Mr. Howard makes in regard to the

AFTER-TREATMENT OF GRASS LAND.

"Fatal errors are often committed in the management of lands in grass. As soon as the young grass is green in the spring, live stock is turned upon it; whereas grass should not be grazed until it has once gone to seed, and in subsequent years only after it is nearly in blossom. Too much stock should at no time be put upon it as to graze it close to the ground, Bermuda and blue-grass being exceptions.

Blackberry bushes, china-briars, sassafras and persimmon sprouts, and other bushes, should be repeatedly cut with a strong short bush-scythe. These cuttings will kill them in one season. This cutting should be made below any bud or leaf. If this precaution be neglected the cutting might as well be omitted, for it will be useless.

In pasture land, if the briars and sassafras are cut early in the spring, a flock of sheep will destroy them by eating the tender shoots as they appear. Persimmon, oak and hickory bushes must be cut with a blade.

Much may be done toward cleansing a foul pasture of permanent weeds, when they just appear in small numbers, by dropping the salt used in salting sheep, cattle or hogs, upon them. In their eagerness for the salt, the stock will destroy them.

The only remedies for broom sedge are either to top-dress the land with ammoniacal manures or ashes, or to plow up the ground and put it in corn or cotton, and then resow the grass seeds. Top-dressing the land would be good economy in a meadow, but would not be justified in a pasture, unless it were a winter pasture."

Corn.

If you have not already cut off and put your corn in stooks, it by all means ought to be done at once, before the blades dry and begin to fall off. Corn is fit to cut off as soon as the grain has well glazed, which is just when it passes from the milk to the starch state—just a little too hard for roasting or boiling ears. Cut it off close to the ground and in dry weather, let it lie in heaps on the ground for a day, then set it up, in not too large stooks, and tied near the top with a small stalk. A stalk or hill is left standing, at proper distances, around which the stooks are formed, is the practice of many, and it may be a good practice, as a guide for those shocking the corn, where to make the stooks, and serve to support them; but we are inclined to think that, some seasons, it may prove injurious, having this

cluster of green leaves, and growing stalk in the centre of a stook—retaining dampness in the centre.

Garden Work for October.

The work now to be done consists mainly in maturing growing plants, and preparing for an early supply in the spring.

Asparagus Beds.—Mow all off, and clean the beds of grass; fork lightly, and give a dressing of well-rotted stable manure, and on that sow salt liberally.

Endives.—Tie up, or cover with flower pots, for blanching.

Celery.—Earth up, and let it not suffer for water. *Shallots, Garlic, Chives and Horse Radish*.—Set out these early in the month and sow seed of *Rhubarb*.

Small Salading.—Can be sown before the 15th of October.

Cauliflower and Broccoli.—Keep the soil loose and clean, and hill them towards the end of the month.

Lettuce.—As soon as the plants are large enough, set them out in a warm rich bed, six inches apart; and when cold weather comes, protect with a light covering of brush or straw.

Strawberries.—Clean the beds, loosen the soil, and top dress liberally with rotted manure; see that the alleys between the rows, or narrow beds, carry off the water, and not hold it in pools, to the detriment of the plants, and be sure to set out a new bed at once, unless you are sure you have enough already for a full supply next summer of this delicious fruit.

Winter Spinach.—We are to presume this most palatable and wholesome vegetable has been seeded and sufficiently grown to be thinned and worked. The plants should stand 3 or 4 inches apart, in rows 6 or 8 inches apart. The soil ought to be very rich; if not, give a heavy top-dressing of well rotted manure, and when cold sets in, spread around the plants coarse manure; it will act as a protecting mulch against the frosts of severe winter.

Set out Cabbage Plants.—The ground should be rich, and where cabbage had not been grown for 2 or 3 years, throw the land in ridges 6 inches high, 30 inches apart; pat close the north side of the ridge, and set the plants 6 inches apart on that side, about half or midway the ridge. A little plaster and soot applied to the plants would be of advantage. In November, towards its close, fill the trenches between the ridges with

coarse stable manure, or leaves and wood's earth, up to the height where the plants stand. This will fertilize and afford all the protection they will want. Next spring, when frost has gone, level the ridges with a hoe by drawing it over the manure in the trenches and about the plants. Dress the whole with some phosphatic fertilizer, and you may then sow a row of lettuce and radish between each row of cabbage; and as the cabbage grow, thin out until the plants stand 18 inches apart. The smaller plants pulled for the thinning may be used to fill up vacant places where, from some cause, the plants have died or been destroyed, or they can be used as collards, much relished by some, especially in the South, where collards are a specialty for spring use.

The Phosphates.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S BED OF WEALTH.

The phosphate rock bed of South Carolina contains an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth, and "now supplies the civilized world with the chief part of all the phosphate of lime used in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers." It underlies a vast region of country, 30 miles wide and 70 miles in length. The scientists differ in their opinions as to the origin of this great deposit, and vary just as widely in their estimates of the quantity of rock contained in the deposit. There has been a steadily increasing demand for the rock since the shipment of the first cargo in 1868, and from an insignificant beginning phosphate mining has grown into one of the largest and most important industries in the State. The rock forms the bed of many of the rivers leading to the ocean, it underlies the wide streams which surround the sea islands, it crops out of the land at many points, it abounds in fossil remains, it varies in formation and color, it is wonderful in all respects. The most important constituents of phosphate rock are from 55 to 61 per cent. of bone phosphate of lime, 5 to 11 per cent. of carbonate of lime, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. of sulphate acid, 35 to 42 per cent. of lime and a number of other elements. The ordinary rock of commerce does not contain less than 55 per cent. of phosphate of lime.

The river deposits are mined with crow-bar and pick tongs and dredges. The land rock, of the mining of which it is in-

tended here to give some account, is excavated with pick and shovel. It is found at a depth of from one to ten feet below the surface of the ground, and in a seam ranging in thickness from a few inches to 30 inches. There are 16 companies and individuals now engaged in mining the land rock with a joint capital of about \$2,000,000. The production of these mines last year was about 270,000 tons of rock.

The country in which the rock is found is generally level and the soil is moist and soft. The rock is "sounded" for, by a long sharp-pointed steel rod. Whenever the rock is struck from six to eight feet from the surface of the ground, a test pit is sunk to ascertain the thickness of the stratum, and to find whether the rock will analyze up to the market standard. If the stratum is two inches thick it will pay to mine to the depth of seven feet for it; if it is not more than six inches thick it will not pay to mine to any great depth. When rock is found, the land is sounded every 100 feet, and a chart is prepared showing its location and its depth and thickness. Before beginning mining operations the phosphate land is laid off into fields measuring 800 feet long by 600 feet in width, and the lines are run. A platform is built in the centre of the field on which the rock from the mining pits is piled. A railroad is run through the field alongside the platform, and the miners beginning their excavations on the sides of the field, dig steadily to the centre. A succession of pits measuring 6 by 12 feet are sunk along the whole line of the field. The dirt from the pits is thrown to the rear, and the rock to the front, and is then rolled to the platform or central pile in the field. The dirt from the next pit is thrown into the pit previously excavated, and the rock is thrown front.

This process is kept up until the entire field has been excavated. Every foot of ground is turned up, and a field that has just been mined, with all the trees uprooted, resembles more than anything else the track of a tornado. In some of the fields the mining is very difficult on account of the heavy timber, and the miners in the pits are greatly troubled with water, which in the rainy season, frequently floods the pits and renders mining impracticable.

From the mines the rock is hauled to the washers in trains of dumping cars. Here the rock is emptied into powerful

breakers, armed with steel teeth, where it is crushed into pieces of uniform size. It then falls into troughs or tubs resting on an incline. In each of these tubs an octagonal shaft cased in iron and set with blades or flukes, revolves, giving a spiral motion which churns the rock around, and forces it out of the tubs upon screens. While the rock is in the tubs it is subjected to a continuous and powerful stream of water which cleanses it of all foreign matter, so that when it is forced out of the tubs it is sized upon a series of screens and separated from all the remaining gravel. It is then piled on platforms or in sheds for shipment. Several of the mining companies have hot air drying sheds where about 15 per cent. of moisture absorbed in washing is expelled from the rock. The hot air for these drying sheds is drawn from a wood-burning furnace, and is forced through the rock by a system of perforated pipes which underlie the bins in which the rock is placed. It is said that in a short time all of the rock will be dried before it leaves the mines, although some miners think that the increased price paid for kiln-dried rock is more than counterbalanced by the loss of weight in drying. Improvements are continually being made, however, in the methods of treating the rock. The first cargo ever shipped from South Carolina was washed at Lamb's by hand, the washers being provided with stiff brushes, with which they got out all the clay and gravel. Now nearly all the work is done by machinery, the capacity of some of the washers being more than 100 tons a day. There are 16 land phosphate mining companies now at work in this State.—*Charlestown News and Courier*.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.*—*

Something to Remember.

BY JOHN M. STAHL.

Never work about peas when the vines are wet. It injures them greatly.

Plant Lima and other flat beans with the eyes downward.

Strawberries require more water and manure than they usually get.

The best remedy for cabbage worms is very early planting, heavy manuring and thorough cultivation.

If cut worms infest the garden, lay pieces of boards about. The worm will take refuge under the boards in the heat of the day and may then be killed.

Burn stubble and sow wheat late if you fear the Hessian Fly.

Dusting the leaves with white hellebore powder is the best remedy for the gooseberry span worm. Be careful that you do not inhale the powder.

If you have swallowed poison of any kind, drink instantly half a glass of cool water into which a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard has been stirred.

A three penny nail is one inch long; a twelve penny nail is three inches long.

Be sure of the title to land before you buy it.

Bright brains and brown hands never complain of bad luck on the farm.

Believe no man in a horse trade.

Reduce contracts, especially leases, to writing.

An agreement without consideration is void.

A carload of 20,000 pounds; 340 bushels of wheat, 460 of corn, 680 of oats, 400 of barley, 360 of apples, 480 of Irish potatoes and 360 of sweet potatoes.

A box four inches square and four and one eighth inches deep contains one quart.

Twenty eight bushels of bituminous coal make a ton.

Do not purchase a horse that has not a wide forehead and a large nostril.

The best cure for colic in horses is the palm of your hand full of turpentine, rubbed against the upper gums and the inside of the upper lip of the horse, and his breast bathed with the same. If not relieved in one hour, repeat the dose.

Five hundred cubic feet of timothy hay a year in the mow or stack, or 700 cubic

feet newly stacked, make a ton; nine hundred cubic feet of clover, new, or 700 cubic feet stacked some time, weigh a ton.

For hoven give chloride of lime in doses of from two to four drachms; or give a teaspoonful of pulverized charcoal in one half pint of milk or water, sweetened with a little molasses, every fifteen minutes until the animal is relieved.

Concentrate your efforts on a small area, thus economizing materials and stock.

The best preventive of and remedy for sore shoulders in horses, is to wash them clean each night after the harness is removed and then bathe them with strong salt water.

The older and larger an animal becomes the more food is required to make a pound of growth. The reason of this is that the larger the body the greater waste to be supplied by matter assimilated from the food.

The doctor will ride on and sigh and sigh if he sees you have a good garden.

In warm weather feed fowls principally oats, or varieties of food containing but little fattening properties. Most, if not all, of the ailments of poultry may be traced to errors in their diet, the water they drink, or the filthy condition of their houses.

BUTTERMILK AS A DRINK.—In warm summer weather many persons feel an irresistible craving for something sour, and often gratify this desire by free indulgence in pickles, or vegetables made acid with vinegar. This demand for acids indicates a deficiency in the acid secretions of the stomach, and the demand for an artificial supply is a natural one; but vinegar is not the best substitute. Lactic acid is one of the chief agents that give acidity to the gastric juice of the stomach in health. This is the acid of sour milk, and therefore one of the best summer diet drinks that we can use is buttermilk. It satisfies the cravings for acids by giving to the stomach a natural supply, and at the same time furnishing in its cheesy matter a good supply of wholesome nutrition. A man will endure fatigue in hot weather better on buttermilk than on any diet drink he can use.—*Popular Science News.*

KALSOMINING.—You can learn how to mix and apply kalsomine or any color to your walls and ceilings by reading "Everybody's Paint Book," a new work lately issued and fully described in our advertising columns.

French Farming.

Unlike England, France is a country of small proprietors. The great revolution wrested the vast estates from their hereditary owners, and put them into the market. They were then broken up and purchased piecemeal, and though many large properties have been gathered together since then, their number is small compared to that of the individual farms. The result of this condition of affairs, is that while in England wealth centres in the manufacturing districts, and the great cities, in France it is generally diffused over the whole country. In England the farmer pays heavy taxes and heavy rent. In France, he pays heavy taxes but no rent. He saves money, and there are few farmers indeed, who are not small capitalists. The extremely frugal habits of the agricultural people of France, aid in bringing about this result. In England, as in America, the farmer, though he may be a careful man, does not stint himself of necessities. He lives well, and he educates his children. In France matters are different.

Hard work and frugal fare are the rule with the French countryman. The "proprietor," as he is called, the master of the great farm, lording it over herds of fat cattle and fleecy sheep, does not pamper his body. On market days you see him at the village inn, admired and envied. He wears, as a holiday outfit, a clean blouse over his white shirt, with its tall collar, around which a satin tie is twisted; his pantaloons are of shiny broadcloth, his shoes of strong, fine leather, without a patch, and he carries a great silver-headed cane. He takes double as many lumps of sugar in his coffee as another man, talks in a blustering voice, and is universally respected and feared. These proprietors form a very rich and powerful class, but they are often ignorant to an incredible degree. They grow rich simply because the people are more ignorant than themselves.

The types of country life in France are probably distinct from those of any other country in the world. In some sections, the men and women dress according to their employments, so that you can distinguish between the field and the stable laborer, the dairy women, and the house servant at sight.

The various implements now in use on

the finest farms in France, would be considered old fashioned across the channel. In the best sections, the plow is yet little better than that which the Egyptian uses to scratch the soil. On very many farms, the spade and hoe are made to do duty for the plow. With small farms and cheap labor, such a method is possible, but it would make France a new country for the farmer, if it was plowed up from end to end like one of our great farms. American tools find little favor with the French farmer as yet. There are a few in use, and they are apparently regarded as curiosities. We once passed a group of fifty people gathered at a roadside in Normandy, to watch the working of an American plow.—A. TRUMBLE in *American Agriculturist*.

SUGAR.

Sugar is now cheaper than it ever has been in the memory of the present middle-aged generation, and it is supposed prices have not yet touched bottom. The fall in prices, however, has not been caused by a falling off in demand, for consumption has never been so great. In less than a year it has increased one-fourth, and the United States are now using 25 per cent. more sugar than they used last summer: yet the stock on hand in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, on July 23 last, amounted to 189,798 tons, against 133,893 tons on the same day last year. Cuba is not sending much sugar now, as the export tax—half a cent per pound—and the import taken here, cause it to be worth only three cents a pound on the island, and the growers, hoping the Spanish Government will lighten the export duty, are holding back their product, as at present prices they can make little or no profit. The chief cause of the present cheapness is the enormous production of beet-root sugar in Europe, especially in Germany, last year. So great was this, that Germany now rules the sugar markets of the world, and although not much of this sugar is imported here, cane sugar, which we use chiefly, comes to us all the cheaper, from St. Domingo and other places, because it cannot be sent to Europe in competition with the beet-sugar made there. Of course, the low price hurts the producers of cane, sorghum, and maple sugar here in all parts of the country.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Things Worth Attention.

When farmers learn from experience that by housing their manure and thoroughly working it over, mixing with absorbent such as muck, earth, road dust, leaves, etc., to take up the liquid and the ammonia set free, its value is double what it now is, and that, too, at an expense much less than the same amount of plant food could be obtained in an artificial fertilizer, a new era will have been reached in agriculture, and we shall see the fertility of our old farms brought back to where they were fifty years ago.

THE Director of the Iowa Agricultural College values the various milk-producing foods as follows: Corn, per 100 pounds, 50 cents; oats, 60 cents; Barley, 55 cents; wheat, 65 cents; bran, 70 cents; oil meal, \$1.45; clover hay, 80 cents; timothy, 50 cents; potatoes, 10 cents.

ON all except sandy or gravelly soils manures applied in excess of the needs of the crop are not wasted. It is quite common on heavy land to find plots of exceptional fertility that had a dressing of manure five or six years before, especially if the land has been in grass or clover during the time.

WHEN using lime let it be slacked and in a very fine condition. It should be sown broadcast in order to reach every portion of the soil. Its effect is due more to chemical action than to its value as a fertilizer. On sandy soils, however, it is a partial fertilizer, but is of little service in that respect.

HANGING A GRINDSTONE.—To hang a grindstone on its axle to keep it from wobbling from side to side requires great skill. The hole should be at least three-eighths or one-half inch larger than the axle, and both axle and hole square; then make double wedges for each of the four sides of the square, all alike and thin enough, so that one wedge from each side will reach clear through the hole. Drive the wedges from each side. If the hole through the stone is true, the wedges will tighten the stone true; if the hole is not at right angles to the plane of the stone, it must be made so, or the wedge corresponding must be altered in the taper to meet the irregularity in the hole.—*The Millstone*.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Harvesting Corn.

It is universally admitted that Indian corn is one of the staple and important crops in American agriculture. The general prosperity of all farming interests depend very largely upon the successful culture and harvesting of this crop.—Climatic conditions sometimes so interfere as to seriously injure if not destroy the entire crop. Half a century or more ago or during the cold season of New England, scarcely any corn was sufficiently matured for seed purposes, and at one time a similar condition threatened New England this season, but fortunately was averted.

With fair climatic conditions, and other favorable conditions, such as a rich soil, early planting and good culture, corn ought to be matured by the first or middle of September sufficiently to insure its harvesting or at least the taking of the first steps. A few farmers practice topping, as it is called, which consists of cutting the top stalk just above the ear, allowing the bottom stalk and ear to remain until husking time, when the ears are picked or the remainder of the stalk and ear cut off for husking. Another method is to let the whole stalk remain until the corn is ripe for husking and then cutting up. And still another, and the one most followed is to cut up and bind in stooks to stand and ripen preparatory to husking. This period is usually determined (the cutting up) by the development of the grain; when that has commenced to sear over or to harden it is in condition for cutting. Some years since Samuel F. West tried some experiments in this line by means of the different modes, and found that for weight of grain, the mode of cutting up at the roots afforded much the best results. In doing this some make use of a horse, formed by using a piece of scantling ten or twelve feet long with legs at one end, and at about the middle of its length containing an auger hole in which is inserted a pin three or four feet long. When work is to be commenced this horse is placed between two rows of corn and the hills set about the angles formed by the placing of the pin in the horse. When the stook is large enough it is bound by means of a straw band, grasping around the tops with one arm and breaking over the tops with the other around which the

straw band is secured. The pin is then removed and the horse drawn back, and carried forward where the operation is renewed. Another mode is to set up the stalks against a standing hill which serves to sustain and prevent being blown down, for which reason it is preferred by many to the use of the horse. The stooks remain standing until the grain is sufficiently cured and ready for husking, which is either performed at the field or the barn where the stooks are cooled and sheltered. By carting to a point near the house the old fashioned New England corn husking can be indulged in, when the neighbors, by invitation, all joined in the labor in the evening, continuing labor and several intercourse until near midnight, when a feast was spread by the good housewife, consisting of the far famed pumpkin pie, cake, &c., for the comfort of the inner man. In that way many bushels of corn are husked in one night, furnishing a world of amusement for the young folks, and a great assistance to those who provide such entertainment.

If proper care is exercised in the mode of harvesting indicated, the fodder will be secured in good condition and serve an excellent purpose for winter use; but if allowed to stand too long through rains and changes of weather, it becomes blackened and of but little value for feeding purposes.

WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

Columbia, Conn.

List of State and Local Fairs for 1884.

STATE AND INDEPENDENT FAIRS.

Name.	Place	Time.
American Fat Stock	Chicago	Nov 11-20
Arkansas Valley Asso.	Wichita	Sept 30-Oct 3
Arkansas [Southeast]	Monticello	Oct 15-18
Canada [Fat Stock]	Guelph	Dec 15-20
Canada [Central]	Hamilton	Sept 30-Oct 4
Delaware	Dover	Sept 29-Oct 3
Georgia	Macon	Oct 27-Nov 1
Illinois	Chi. Ind. Exp.	Sept 3-Oct 18
Indiana	Indianapolis	Sept 29-Oct 4
Kansas City Fat Stock		Oct 30-Nov 6
Louisiana [World's Exp.]	N. Orleans	Dec 1 May 31
Maryland	Hagerstown	Oct 21-24
Missouri [St. L. Fair Ass.]	St. Louis	Oct 6-11
Mississippi	Meridian	Oct 27
North Carolina	Raleigh	Oct 1-28
Ohio [Indus. Ex.]	Cincinnati	Sept 3-Oct 4
Ohio [Southern]	Dayton	Sept 25-Oct 3
Quebec	Montreal	Aug 29-Sept 6
South Carolina	Columbia	Nov 11-14
Southern Exposition	Louisville, Ky	Aug 15-Oct 25
Texas	Austin	Oct 7-11
Virginia	Richmond	Oct 22-24
Wisconsin [Mil. Exp.]	Milwaukee	Sept 13-Oct 18

County Fairs in Maryland

Frederick	Frederick	Oct 14-17
Cecil	Elkton	Oct 7-10
Harford	Bel Air	Oct 14-17
Washington	Hagerstown	Oct 21-24
Baltimore County	Timonium	Sept 30-Oct 3

For the Maryland Farmer.

Work for October.

This is a busy month on the well conducted farm. There is not so great a rush of work in the field as in some other of the months, but there are many little things to be attended to. Winter is shortly coming and the provident farmer will take heed accordingly.

It is a good time to put roofs in repair. We have all heard of the Arkansas settler's excuse for not repairing his roof, but we are not likely to be so unconcerned about a leaky roof as he. Put the roof in repair for it can now be done better and more easily than at any other time for months.

While repairing the roof give the flues some attention. Sift the matter down to the bottom facts, and you will find that nine-tenths of the fires in the country are the result of carelessness, and that in half of the cases this carelessness relates to the matter of flues. Defective flues can be set down as the cause of half the conflagrations on the farm. Clean out the chimneys, or else burn them out, watching them closely. If the flue is not built from the floor up it is doubly liable to occasion fire if neglected. The most dangerous point is where the pipe enters the flue and this is hid in the garret. The pipe should be fitted in closely; then plaster around it and up against the flue with lime-and-sand mortar. The mortar is liable to crumble out from between the bricks, and the flue must be examined at least twice a year for the crevices thus formed. If any such openings are found, close them with mortar. A spark may occasion a conflagration for all the woodwork where it would fall is seasoned by the heat, from the flue. If the pipe is not held securely in its place the jarring of the house by winds and the tread of the occupants will work it out of the flue, and make a fire almost certain. Be careful about the flues; and see that they are secure before the season when hot fires will be required in every occupied room.

The farm stock demands attention. Feed in the pasture has become very short. If not fed extra the stock will lose flesh. This should never be allowed to occur. Food once lost requires twice its equivalent to be replaced for the waste of the body must be supplied while it is being put on. If the farmer has provided himself with supple-

mentary forage crops he is wise. If he has not done this, it will be good policy to feed enough meal or grain to maintain the flesh of the animals. If more is fed, it is all the better. It is the testimony of feeder's that grain or meal fed on grass in the fall makes more flesh than if fed at any other time. The water supply is apt to be scant, and if derived from ponds or pools, or even from streams not fed by springs, so foul that the stock should be supplied from wells. This requires work but it is profitable work. As we come to understand more of the nature of diseases we see how much impure water has to do in producing them.

This is the month for gathering seed corn. Go through the field and select the nearest perfect ears. Early maturity is an important characteristic of corn and this may be made more marked by selecting each year those ears which have naturally matured the earliest. This work must be done this month, else in many localities the frost will have browned all the ears and it will be impossible to tell those which matured earliest. Aside from this, the corn for seed should be gathered before frost; some are of opinion that the best time is when the grains are just passing out of the milk state. As soon as gathered, dry as rapidly as possible. This is the great point in keeping seed corn—to have it perfectly dry. If wet, a slight freeze will prove fatal to the germ. If altogether devoid of moisture, a hard freeze will not injure the germ.

This is the time to weed all the poor animals out of your flocks and herds. It never pays to keep a poor animal at any time because as a good one can be kept at an equal or less expense there will be a relative loss; but this loss is apt to be absolute in the winter. This is the most expensive season of the year for stock raising and the poor animals should by all means be got rid of before it is ushered in. Keep the best always; sell the poorest in October at the latest.

JOHN M. STAHL.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE it will be time enough to doubt the reliability of Kidney Wort. Doctors all agree that it is a most valuable medicine in all disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and frequently prescribe it. Dr. P. C. Ballou, of Monkton says: "The past year I have used it more than ever, and with the best results. It is the most successful remedy I have ever used." Such a recommendation speaks for itself. Sold by all druggists. See advt.

Local Fairs as Educators.

Farmers have not as cordially devoted themselves to the success of annual fairs as importance demands. The local annual fair is the farmer's home school, and should teach a valuable practical lesson. The fair should be expected to bring together the best evidence of the advancement of agricultural culture in its district. If the farmers in the district, represented by the annual fair, entered into it as a matter of personal interest, competing whenever an opportunity offered, offering prizes in all those departments most requiring improvement, stimulating a lively rivalry, such enthusiasm would produce most unexpected progress, and soon give the fair a wide reputation.

Every prize offered should be for the illustration of some important point in agricultural practice; and as the feeding of live stock absorbs more of the capital and time of the farmer than any other specialty, so it should occupy a very prominent position at all our local fairs, and the prizes should be given to illustrate in a practical way all the live stock specialties. All breeds of cattle should be encouraged alike, for each breed has special qualifications adapting it to certain localities. All matters in farm practice should be illustrated at our fairs, and every farmer should regard it as his duty to assist in building up these local fairs.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal*.

Objection to Barb Wire Fences on account of Liability of Danger to Stock.

There is no more danger to stock from wire fences than from any other fence, in our opinion. We see daily in our exchanges accounts of the laceration and injury, even to death, of horses and other stock, by jumping over or running against other fences, oftener than from contact with barb wire fences. Worm fences, post and rail fences, and the famed picket fences, are all more frequently reported as causing disasters than are charged to the wire fence.

MEN of all ages who suffer from low spirits, nervous debility and premature decay, may have life, health and vigor renewed by the use of the Marston Bolus treatment, without stomach medication. Consultation free. Send for descriptive treatise MARSTON REMEDY Co. 46 West 14th Street, N. Y.

For the Maryland Farmer.

BONES

Do not throw away a single bone, but direct the cook to save them from the kitchen and table, and put them in a box or barrel for safe keeping. As often as you get a good lot, put them down in strong ashes, layer by layer, first a layer of ashes then a layer of bones, and so on, taking care to wet each layer of ashes pretty thoroughly as you proceed. Leave a little space at the top of the barrel for holding water, and pour on some when you finish packing, and some at intervals, as appears to be needed. In three months' time, if the ashes are strong and you keep them constantly wet, you will have a mass of manure worth the handling, and good for corn, wheat, or any crop you may wish to grow.

Get all the bones you can to treat in this way. A good many, no doubt, may be picked up about the farm, where at present they are doing very little good. Hire your boys, or your neighbor's children to collect bones for you, paying them so much per pound or bushel. Doubtless the boys know where there are a good many bones, as places where the carcass of a sheep, cow or horse was thrown after it died. Bones are a most excellent and durable fertilizer, and can be thoroughly softened by putting them in strong wet ashes, such as come from oak, hickory, and other hard woods. It is cheaper than sulphuric acid for dissolving them, and much safer to handle. Don't throw away bones, but save all, and convert them into fertilizer. B. W. J.

Sugar Beets.

From beets alone Germany now produces nearly twice as much sugar as the island of Cuba from its cane fields, and far more than that rich island ever did in its palmiest days. In 1836-37 Germany produced but 1400 tons beet sugar; in 1870-71, 186,418 tons; in 1881-82, 644,773 tons, and in 1883-84, 925,000 tons. For the year 1884-85 there is an increase of sixty-eight sugar manufacturers in that country, the whole numbering 410, and the out-turn will probably reach 1,025,000 tons. Of the crop of 1883-84, after supplying all the home wants, there is a surplus for export of 546,000 tons, or more than the island of Cuba sent out. Though the price is so low there now that resort must be had to more

economical methods of manufacture and better systems of disposing of and distributing the export surplus, yet, owing to the adaptability of the soil and climate to the growth of the beet, and the high perfection to which the vegetable has been brought there is no prospect of any diminution of planting.

The manufacture of beet-root sugar in this country so far has proven anything but a success. The chief cause of failure, according to manufacturers, is the unwillingness of farmers to grow the beets in sufficient quantities.

Only two beet-sugar factories are at present in operation in North America, one in the province of Quebec and the other in California.

THE fastest recorded mile made by man is 4 minutes, 16 1-5 seconds, by William Cummings, at Preston, Eng. The fastest mile made by a running horse is 1 minute, 39 1/2 seconds, made by Ten Broeck, at Louisville, Ky. The fastest trotting mile is 2 minutes, 9 1/2 seconds, made by Maud S. at Cleveland, O. The running horse made the mile at little less than two fifths of the time occupied by the human runner, and the trotting horse in almost exactly half the time. Man, therefore, is a long way behind the brute in the matter of fleetness of foot.

Virginia Fairs yet to Occur—1884

Pulaski fair, Newbern, October 7, 8 and 9.
Roanoke Stock Exhibition, Oct. 7, 8, 9 and 10.
James River Valley fair, at Scottsville, October 8, 9 and 10.
Lynchburg fair, October 14, 15, 16 and 17
Baldwin Augusta fair, at Staunton, October, 14, 15, 16 and 17.
Botetort fair, at Fincastle, October 14, 15, 16 and 17.
State fair, at Richmond, October 22, 23 and 24
Shenandoah Valley fair, at Winchester, October 14, 15, 16 and 16.
Franklin (Southampton) fair, November 18, 19, 20 and 21.

We call the attention of our readers to the Enterprise Meat Choppers advertised in our present issue. The demand for these Choppers has attained such proportions that the manufacturers have been compelled to largely increase their facilities for making them, and we are assured that they are now being turned out at the rate of 2,500 per week, 150 hands being steadily employed on them. There can be no doubt as to the excellence of these Choppers, and we cordially recommend them to our subscribers as one of the best machines of the kind.

THE DAIRY.

Washing, Working and Preparing Butter.

BY PROF. L. B. ARNOLD

Though the treatment of butter after leaving the churn consists only of simple mechanical operations, unless each manipulation is performed at the right time and in the right manner the result will be an inferior product. Success in these operations depends much upon skill acquired by actual experience. Young butter makers who ask for information in regard to washing, working and packing butter, should not be discouraged if, in following directions, everything does not at first go as well as they could wish. Perseverance, with careful observation, will bring skill in due time.

Probably in nine-tenths of the private dairies butter is churned till it forms into one solid lump. If this practice is persisted in the washing and working are best conducted together. Take from the churn so much of the butter as can be handled conveniently at a time, and place it in water, or brine, at about 60° and free it from buttermilk by pressing it with the back of the ladle till it is flattened into a pretty thin sheet, and then fold it into a lump again, and repeat the pressing till the water in which it is worked remains clear, the water being changed as often as it becomes much colored with buttermilk.

When the whole churning has been thus treated, add one ounce of salt to each pound of butter and work it in by pressing with the back of the ladle. All sliding, punching, drawing or grinding motions should be avoided, as they wear out the grain of the butter, injuring its appearance, its flavor and its keeping. Working, when done in the best possible manner, does material injury; but when done unskillfully the effect is much aggravated. The less violence the better the result. All butter has not the same consistency at the same temperature. When it has an average stiffness, it works best at 60°, but when harder or softer than usual the temperature should vary accordingly, so as to make the butter just nicely pliable. In this condition working does the least injury.

After working in the salt, some pack im-

mediately, others let stand ten, twelve or even twenty-four hours, for the salt to dissolve, and then re-work before packing. If the butter is to be worked a second time it is better not to wait till the salt is all dissolved, for if all dissolved, reworking will exhaust the brine so thoroughly as to leave the butter too dry for finest flavor and appearance. The effect is best when kept at 60° only about four hours after adding the salt, then working but little and packing at once. This will leave moisture enough to have minute drops of clear brine show on the trier, which is the best condition for flavor, appearance and keeping.

These directions are given only for handling butter when gathered in a solid mass in the churn, not because that is supposed to be the best way to gather it, but because it is the common way, and is likely to be continued by many for some time to come. It is desirable to make those who are in a rut, and do not see how to get out, as comfortable as possible in their old and narrow channel. The better way is not to collect the butter into a solid mass at all, but to stop the churn just before it is ready to gather, when it will rise quickly to the top and separate readily from the buttermilk.

As much of the buttermilk is then drawn off as well can be, and good water or weak brine, a few degrees below the temperature of churning, is turned plentifully into the churn, and the churn slowly worked till the buttermilk and water and butter are well mixed. This water is then drawn off and more put in, and the operation repeated till the water will become clear. While being thus washed, if the temperature is right, the butter will form into granules from the size of hay seed to that of peas, according to the temperature of the water used for washing; the colder it is the finer the granules. They should not be too fine; about the size of apple seeds is best.

When thus formed the granules will consist of pure butter with not a particle of buttermilk inside of them. They can be readily handled without adhering, making it an easy matter to separate the buttermilk by washing only, thus avoiding wholly the inevitable injury done by working the buttermilk out. This leaves the grain of the butter perfect and gives to it the highest possible flavor, the finest appearance and the longest keeping. The best butter-makers all pursue this course, and no but-

ter is considered "fancy," which is not separated from the buttermilk in this way.

After being thoroughly cleansed, the butter may be laid on a butter worker, or an inclined table, and when sufficiently drained, salt for seasoning stirred in and the granules then pressed into a solid form, when the butter will be at once ready for marketing or packing in any form desired. When salting butter in the granular form some allowance must be made for the salt that will be carried away in the waste of brine. Seventy-five ounces of salt should, to suit the average taste, be retained in 100 pounds of butter.

A professorship of dairy farming has just been arranged for at the Mississippi Agricultural College. Inasmuch as there was no man in America known to the board of trustees as a competent, scientific and practical dairyman, who could be obtained, they determined to manufacture one for themselves in the person of Mr. J. N. Harvey, whose preliminary training had been obtained at the State college where he has just graduated as valedictorian of his class. It has been arranged that he shall be started on a reasonable salary and sent off to study the practical methods of butter and cheese making at the leading dairy farms and leading cheese factories in the country, while at the same time he will be required to pursue a course of study in the same line. It is said that his pay will be advanced as rapidly as his progress will justify, and as soon as he is regarded as fully qualified, he will be recognized as a member of the faculty. Such action on the part of the trustees is to be highly commended. It is fully time that the professorships at our older agricultural colleges be mainly filled by the graduates of the same, which can be done to great advantage after requiring two or three years post-graduate study. We predict that the experiment at the Mississippi college will prove a grand success.—*Farmers' Review*.

[The above practical hint should be taken up by farmers generally, and by other agricultural colleges, who want to enlighten men and women upon this great and growing interest. The art of dairying is in its infancy in this country and has been too long neglected for both the health, comfort and riches of our people.—EDS. MD. FAR.]

CURE FOR BLOAT—A couple of weeks ago, I noticed in your columns, a couple of articles upon bloat in cattle, and its prevention and cure. Some time ago I was unfortunate enough to lose a couple of cattle, by this means, having turned them into a clover patch, after receiving nothing but dry hay. Naturally after I had experience, I inquired very carefully into the cause and cure of bloat, I think I can now prevent it, as well as relieve, if it should be brought on. The cause is the formation of a large amount of gas in the stomach and intestines, to which there is given no escape. To prevent this I am careful to prepare my cows to go on grass, by feeding them soft food, mixed with the dry for a week or so, before putting them to pasture. I have tried the following cure a dozen of times, and never saw it fail. Take a piece of chalk about as large as a hen's egg, break it into a powder, and then mix it with a quart of cider vinegar. In the absence of vinegar, pour boiling water over the chalk and give the mixture to the animal when quite warm. This mixture will also relieve colic in a horse very quickly. I have tried this remedy enough to know that it is a good one, and it may be of use to your readers.—*Cor. Canadian Farmer.*

SCRUB-BULLS.—It is a wonder to me that the dairymen will continue to use in their dairy herds such insignificant scrub bulls, and depend upon replenishing their dairies from drovers and speculators who sell them the cullings and tailings of somebody else's dairy, and pay \$50 and \$60 for them and then, in five or six months, and sometimes less, be glad to sell them to the Chicago canners for just what they are pleased to give for them. The dairyman is scarce who can stand up before me and and truly say, after he has raised a Holstein heifer to maturity, he is sorry that he raised it; and in nine cases out of ten he will tell you the heifer is not for sale. The Holsteins are good feeders, as well as large and deep milkers; hard to keep in good flesh when milking; but flesh up easily and readily when not in milk. And finally I am convinced by experience and actual testing, that the Holstein is to-day the best breed known for the dairy.—S. N. Wright, in *Western Rural*.

VALUE OF MILK TO YOUNG ANIMALS.—To wean a calf as soon as it can crack corn and eat grass, is to wean it earlier than nature intended, and earlier than it is profitable to wean it. The same rule applies to the litter of pigs. Abundance of milk at calving and farrowing time can only be secured by anticipating the drain and keeping the flesh of the dam up to a reasonably high standard during the winter, and feeding liberally during the flow. The parent animal that starts in with a full flow, because of being in a condition to make this possible, can, without undue trouble, have the flow kept up to the maximum, but if she starts in a low condition, with an udder meagerly filled, she will not be likely to rise to a high standard of milk production during any portion of the season.—*National Live Stock Register.*

COLOR in the skin indicates color in the butter. I have never seen a yellow-skinned cow that gave pale butter, or a very rich-colored skin in a cow that did not give yellow or yellowish butter all through the winter. When the yolk, which gives this this color in the ears, tail, and skin, begins to show in a calf, it will probably never show less, and what butter the cow gives will be of good color.—Col. Weld in *American Agriculturist*.

FOR diarrhoea in calves give two or three ounces of castor oil, with three or four drachms of laudanum; three or four hours thereafter give a mixture of two drachms of compound chalk powder with opium, one dram of powdered gentian, ounce of peppermint water, and three ounces of starch emulsion. Such dose may be given twice or thrice daily, until the symptoms abate. Change the diet.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

A good cow is as easily kept as a bad one; good grain is as easily marked as chicken feed; good animal and vegetable products are as easily masticated and digested as bad ones.

PAPER HANGING is fully taught, so that anybody can hang paper and make their rooms look nice, in "Everybody's Paint Book," a new work just published. See full description in our advertising columns.

Results of Setting Milk at Different Degrees.

Prof. J. N. Muncey, in a prize essay on butter making in the *Rural New Yorker*, submits the following propositions as the results of experiment: 1. Milk set at 90 degrees in water at 40 degrees for 24 hours, will yield more cream and butter than milk set at 80 degrees in water at 60 degrees for the same time. 2. Milk set at 90 degrees in water at 50 degrees for 24 hours will yield more cream and butter than the same milk cooled to 50 degrees before setting. 3. Milk set at 90 degrees in vessel four inches deep in a room at 60 to 65 degrees for 24 hours, will raise more cream and make poorer butter than milk set by the first two propositions. Practically, then, the most cream is obtained from the milk when it is set as it comes from the cow, at about 90 degrees, and gradually cooled to, say, 50 degrees before acidification. Milk in the creamer, or elsewhere, should be cooled so rapidly that acidification does not begin until the cream has risen.

Grades for Dairying.

A well-known Eastern dairyman, who for several years has been crossing Guernseys upon Shorthorn stock and succeeded beyond his expectations with the grades for dairy cows, thus writes: But no dairyman can afford to buy thoroughbreds at two or three or more hundred dollars each to keep for simply butter making, when he can rear high grades by the use of a pure, well-bred bull at the same expense that he can a common cow, barring the extra cost of bull service, provided he has not one of his own, or if he has, provided he has not paid an extravagant price for him. Thus he can rely upon an average product of six or eight pounds of butter a week from them for the year—as much as the average of any full herd of Jersey cows gives throughout the country, extravagant feeding in exceptional cases excepted. The high-priced fanciers can indulge their tastes as they choose without farther remark from me.

WELL DRESSED PEOPLE don't wear dingy or faded things when the 10c. and guaranteed Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are perfect. Get at druggists and be economical. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Live Stock Register.

Fine Imported Stock for Maryland.

On 1st of September, the steamship Oranmore, from Liverpool, brought to Baltimore the finest lot of sheep ever imported into the Union from England. The whole lot are intended for breeding purposes, and belong to well-known citizens of Talbot, Kent and Queen Anne's counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. They were selected by Col. F. C. Goldsborough, of Talbot county, who arrived in New York from England the last week in August in steamship Oregon. Col. Goldsborough visited the most celebrated flocks of England in making his selections. Among the sheep are two Shropshire rams from the stock of Lord Chesham, of Chesham-Latimer, whose flock has taken the principal prizes at the Royal Agricultural Exhibition for several years. They were imported for Dr. Wm. H. Decourcy and Edward Lloyd. Ten shearing ewes, bred by George Graham, at the Oaklands, Eng., were from the best prize pen at a sale of 1,550 breeding ewes, drawn from the best flocks of England, offered at the great Birmingham Fair. A Shropshire ram, bred by R. M. Knowles, Esq., of Colston-Basset, was imported for Dr. Charles H. Tilghman. Four rams of the breed known as the Oxfordshiredown were bought by Col. Goldsborough from the famous Treadwell stock of Upper Winchedon, near Aylesbury. The estate farmed by Mr. Treadwell, belongs to the Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. For one of the rams Col. Goldsborough paid 91 guineas, for another 58, for the third 52, and for the fourth 14 guineas. There were also in the collection thirty-four Oxfordshiredown ewes, bred by Mr. Treadwell and Mr. A. F. Druce, one Southdown ram imported for Mr. John Gale, of Kent county, and one Hampshiredown ram lamb for Mr. Walter Skirven, of Kent county. A Cleveland Bay two-year-old stallion was

imported for Dr. W. H. Decourcy and the Agricultural Society of Talbot county. The Cleveland Bay is celebrated as *the* breed for best coach horses in England. It is one of the oldest distinct breeds and almost thoroughbred, or in fact, is a full blood racer of large size and power, derived from its trace of cold-blood.

We did not see the whole importation, but on the 5th of September we saw some few of the Oxford sheep at the Maryland Steamboat wharf, just starting on a tour North and West for exhibition. One ram weighed 425 pounds, and the average of the three was over 400 pounds. We need not say they were the best formed, largest and most superb lot we ever saw, and we have seen some years ago the famous "Freeland," imported by T. S. Cooper, Esq., of Pennsylvania, whom we then pronounced as superior to anything we had ever seen in the sheep line. Col. Goldsborough last year bought of Mr. Cooper, a flock of ewes and Freeland, or one of his sons; this nucleus, with the present importation, places Col. G's flock of this popular and great breed of sheep at the head of Oxfordshires in the United States up to the present writing at least. All hail to the enterprise of our Eastern Shore breeders of fine stock!

Premiums Awarded Dillon Brothers, at Illinois State Fair in 1884.

Normon Stallion 4 years old, 1st premium.

" " 3 " " 1st "

" " 2 " " 1st "

" " 1 " " 1st "

Sucking horse colt, 1st premium.

Norman mare 4 years old, 1st premium.

" " 3 " " 1st "

" " 2 " " 2d "

" " 1 " " 1st "

Sucking mare colt, 1st premium.

Sweepstake premium for best Norman Stallion of any age, \$100

Sweepstake premium for best Norman mare of any age, \$50.

TEACHERS WANTED—10 PRINCIPALS, 12 Assistants, and a number for Music, Art, and Specialties. Application-form mailed for postage. SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU, Chicago, Ill.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Amongst Jersey Cattle

"Up to within the past ten days this much dreaded cattle plague was supposed to have been confined to a small area east of the Alleghanies, and but few breeders were prepared to believe the announcement of Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, where he officially reported last week that this deadly plague had gained a foothold amongst some of the prominent Jersey herds of Illinois. Diligent investigation shows that the disease was introduced and distributed by animals sold at Mr. Epler's auction sale of Jersey cattle Virginia City, Ill., last February. Mr. M. G. Clark, of Geneva, Ill., so far seems to be the principal sufferer from the plague. He has also sold many animals from his herd that will in all probability scatter the disease wherever they go; amongst them a lot came as far South as Cynthiana, Ky. The others were sold to Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and to various breeders throughout Illinois."

[The above is taken from *Spirit of the Farm*, Tennessee, and we think it is a plain statement of the facts, and looks like retributive justice, for it is not long since that Western breeders of cattle and Western papers in that interest, by raising the cry of "mad-dog," almost excluded Eastern breeders of improved breeds of cattle from competing in sales with Western stock. But now the "mad-dog has gone to Illinois and done so much mischief that its presence can no longer be concealed, and Western men must come east to be sure they get their cattle free from Pleuro-pneumonia which has been stamped out easily, because it never existed, except in a few localities along the eastern seaboard. Thank God we are now free or almost entirely so, and reliable owners of the purest blood and best cattle of all the choicest breeds can sell with perfect confidence that the animal sold is free from that terrible and contagious disease. EDS. MD. FAR.]

PAINTING ROOFS.—You can learn how to paint your leaky roofs and make them tight by reading "Everybody's Paint Book," a new work just issued. See description in our ad. columns.



Jersey Bull "RARALITRO," property of J. G. W. Tompkins, of "Cedar Grove" farm, W. Va.

The above cut represents the fine Jersey bull "RARALITRO," No. 10,197, the property of J. G. W. Tompkins, of Cedar Grove, Kanawha Co., W. Va., who owns the finest herd of Jersey cattle in that State. Raralitro was sired by Rabbi No. 2496, and out of Kinstrel Mo. 6514 H. R. He was three years old the 28th of March; weighs 1225 pounds; solid dark fawn color with tawny back, full black points. Very docile in disposition and thoroughly reliable as a breeder. To prevent inbreeding this animal would be disposed of on reasonable terms. See advertisement in this number.

The Model Farm-Horse.

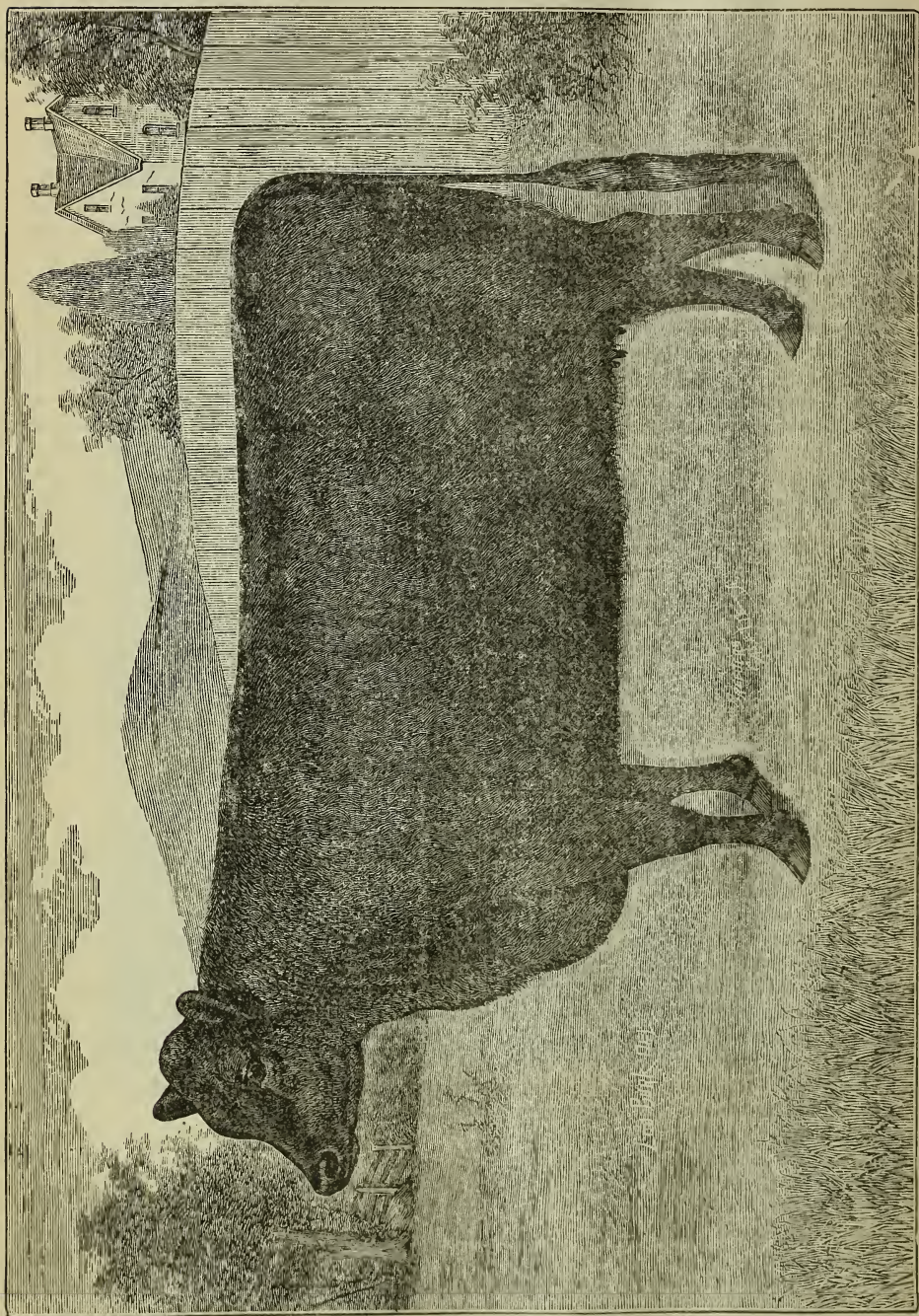
Ours is an age of intense progression, and that progression is particularly intensified in America. We are a nation of workers. Neither night nor day, neither youth nor old age, neither poverty nor affluence circumscribes our unceasing energy to labor. It has been very well said that very few Americans know how to live, for they have only one portion in life, namely, all work and no play. We are always in a hurry—hurry to eat, in order that we may hurry again to our never finished work. Work robs us of digestion and deprives us of recuperative sleep. The old-fashioned methods of farming were too slow, so that we have called into requisition the combined energies of steam and machinery to hasten the labors of seed time and harvest. When, therefore, intelligent attention is paid to the breeding of the model American farm horse, two elements will be absolutely pre-requisites. We mean speed and power. He must be able to haul enormous burdens, and he must be ambitious to walk off with them at a brisk pace that would astonish the old-time farmers, whose horses imitate, in their movements, the pausing motion of yoked oxen. If the horse is a fast walker he will necessarily prove to be a brisk trotter, that is he will move with energy and eagerness up to the limit of his trotting speed. In order to possess power, it is unnecessary to encumber him with the unwieldy frame and the tremendous weight of the heavy draft horse. Seventeen or eighteen hands in height and two thousand pounds in weight, means a slow, heavy, elephantine tread, not in harmony with the rush and push of American civilization. All these classes of ponderous horses, like the Norman, the Clydesdale, and the English Draft-horse, that have been so numerously imported into this country, will answer valuable purposes by judicious crossing. They will become necessary factors in the evolution of the American farm horse. They will contribute height and weight, and the inherited ambition to overcome great burdens. But unassisted by our own strains of blood, they could never produce the model farm horse. Their weight and slowness of motion would never bring them into general use for long journeys or transportation, where quick transit is a desideratum.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Ensilage for Pigs in Winter.

Green, succulent clover, preserved in silo and fed to pigs in winter would be of the greatest value in pig feeding; and its greatest value would be in promoting health and a steady, uniform growth. These, with a warm pen, or a pen kept at 60 degrees, would enable as good growth to be made in winter as in summer. Such a system would save many millions now thrown away in food, given to what are called "store pigs." Pigs, generally, make such almost imperceptible growth in winter, that the food is little better than thrown away. Corn ensilage might be fed to pigs in winter, especially the sweet varieties, but the greater amount of woody fibre in corn renders it less adapted to this purpose than clover. The pig is a grass-eating animal, the same as the horse, but its stomach is small, and cannot utilize a large amount of innutritious food, such as ruminants manage easily. It is, therefore, judicious to feed pigs only the most succulent and tender of fibrous plants, and clover exactly meets this requirement. We have found clover, cut just before blossoming, and nicely cured, softened by boiling water in winter, to be good pig food, and to keep them in fine health. Clover, being very nitrogenous, helps to balance a corn diet.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

BRITTANY CATTLE:—The London *Agricultural Gazette* says that Brittany cattle are small, silky-skinned, docile, and gentle animals, giving as rich a milk as one can well desire. Brittany butter, delicate and superior, of which thousands of tons are annually imported into England, is produced from the milk of these cows. They are also naturally hardy, thriving on coarse food, and another important characteristic is their freedom from disease incident to cattle generally.

REMEMBER.—Any cow can be milked dry in a few weeks by irregular milking, sometimes at intervals of twenty-four hours and sometimes of six. Separation from her usual company, a change to new location, a strange milker and scolding voice, are sources of irritation that more or less impair the milking qualities of a cow.



Imported Aberdeen-Angus Cow "Eone," Property of W. H. Whitridge, Baltimore, Md.

THE Erica tribe of Aberdeen-Angus cattle has deservedly given great celebrity to the "Ballindalloch" herd, which may be placed at the head of this celebrated breed. The *Breeder's Gazette* in giving its readers a cut of the cow Eone, concludes its remarks by the following tribute to our fellow citizen:

"Among those who have purchased choice representatives of this family at long prices may be named our enterprising friend, W. H. Whitridge, of Baltimore, Md., who has spared no expense in purchasing the best representatives of this popular breed that could be found in Scotland. The cow Eone, a good picture of which we give herewith, is one of the best and purest bred Ericas ever brought to this country."

VALUE OF SHEEP.—If sheep are to be made to pay, care must be used. Sheep farming should, of all farm pursuits, be conducted on sound business principles. The moment system gives way to haphazard management the success of the flock is at an end. To abandon it to shift for itself is to insure the failure of the business.

If, then, sheep may be fed to profit in England, on land worth \$400 per acre, we should not be deterred from sheep feeding on lands worth \$50 to \$150 per acre. England is considered peculiarly a beef eating country; but yet the best mutton brings a higher price than beef. Our large cities and manufacturing towns are constantly increasing their demand for good mutton, and this demand is likely to increase as fast as the production.—*Stewart's Feeding Animals.*

We believe there is money to be made in sheep, especially in those sheep that are raised for both mutton and wool purposes, in spite of discouraging prognostications from the wool-growers, naturally enough disgusted with the present prevailing low prices of wool.—*Home Farm.*

Many a rough, worn-out or neglected farm might be brought up rapidly and be made paying land by breeding sheep thereon, as the manure from the sheep is one of the most enriching of manure, and is evenly and finely distributed. Of course they may not do this without being fed

something besides what they can get in the fields, yet this additional food works to the profit of the breeder in two ways — it not only insures good and profitable growth of flesh and wool, but it makes the manure richer and more valuable. Even poor farmers can give sheep a trial by commencing in a small way, and then as means and experience are gained, the flocks can be gradually increased by purchases, though the natural increase from a small flock of sheep is by no means inconsiderable, if properly managed and cared for as they should be. Like any other kind of stock, they must have good care and food to secure the greatest measure of profit.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

A GLOWING EULOGY OF MARYLAND SCENERY AND CATTLE.—Mr. T. L. Gantt, the editor of the *Banner-Watchman*, of Athens, Ga., is publishing his experiences in Maryland, while on the recent editorial excursion, and he grows eloquent over the scenery of the Cumberland Valley and the good fare spread before him on the road to Baltimore. He says:

Upon entering Maryland we were traversing an agricultural Arcadia. Clover grew luxuriantly even up to the mountain tops. And the cattle! Well, they beat any chromo of blooded stock you ever saw. They are generally of a large breed, as this is the money for farmers. They raise cattle for market, as our Southern farmers do cotton. We are by no means partial to beef, as a man stands a good chance of starving to death while chewing on the average Georgia steak. But when we got one whack at that Maryland and Pennsylvania beef we were worse than Captain Barrow's old mooley in Prof. White's flower yard. The butter is as yellow as gold, and has a most delicious flavor, while the milk is richness itself.

THE BERKELEY COUNTY FAIR.—The second exhibition of the Valley Agricultural Association was held the 3rd week of September, at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, W. Va. The display in all the departments was full, and the exhibition was conceded to be the best ever held at Martinsburg.

CLUBBING.—For the purpose of aiding our subscribers to an economical benefit of other Journals in our line, we have consented to club with the following for 1884 :

The Breeders Weekly Gazette, Chicago, Ill., price \$3.00; with Maryland Farmer, \$3.25.

American Angler, price \$3.00; with Maryland Farmer, \$3.25.

Live Stock Monthly, Portland, Me., price \$1.00; with Maryland Farmer, \$1.50.

Poultry Yard, Hartford, Conn., price \$1.50; with Maryland Farmer, \$2.00.

☛ All payable in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New subscribers who pay one year *strictly in advance*, will also receive free, in connection with the MARYLAND FARMER, twelve consecutive monthly numbers of the *Poultry Post*, an illustrated and thoroughly practical paper, devoted entirely to the poultry interest. The *Poultry Post* is not an advertising sheet, but a legitimate publication, containing in each issue twelve or more columns of just such practical information upon the breeding, rearing, feeding, housing and marketing of poultry, as is needed by, and useful to every farmer, and it will be furnished to new subscribers on the above terms.

☛ THE *Maryland Farmer* from now until January the 1st, 1886, for \$1.00, besides the premiums as stated on the opposite page, worth each from 25 to 50 cents as the selling price, but each one intrinsically worth more than \$1.00,—the price of 14 (monthly) copies of our magazine, which has never less than 32 pages of original or well-selected matter of instructive reading. Come one, come all, farmers to the font of pure, practical knowledge in farming and subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER for 1885.

The Accomac County Fair.

The agricultural fair at Grangeville, Accomac county, Va., which continued three days in the last week of August, was a great success. The exhibits in the way of fine potatoes are said never to have been equalled at any fair, while the general agricultural products and live stock showed that the Eastern Shore counties have been making marked progress in recent years. The races were very interesting, and several horses made fast time. The general result of the fair, it is said, has encouraged the people to making greater efforts in stock breeding and general agricultural work. The show of fruit was superb, particularly some canteloupes, as remarkable for size as for flavor, the seed of which were said to have been bought of E. Whitman, Sons & Co.

THE rapid progress in numbers of Aberdeen Angus cattle is shown by the fact that Mr. Whitridge, of Baltimore, exhibited *three* last year at Timonium, Baltimore Co. fair, and this year will exhibit *fifteen* head of his fine herd of this breed. We learn he will also send some of his choice ones to compete at Winchester, Va., at that great fair this autumn.

THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION have succeeded in inducing the Associated Railway Lines of Virginia and the Carolinas to make the passenger rates from all points South to Baltimore, \$5.30 less than from the same points to New York, which removes all discriminations heretofore complained of, and the necessity for the payment of rebates. This is an important point gained by the energetic enterprise of this Association, and for which it well deserves the thanks of the travelling community and particularly of the merchants of Baltimore and the whole South.

THE MONTGOMERY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY held a very successful meeting this year on their grounds at Rockville, September 3, 4 and 5. We are pleased that this old association has revived from the cloud that seemed to rest on it for some years past. The people have at last been aroused to a sense of its great importance and its future is we hope a settled success. The Rockville *Advocate* speaks in glowing terms of its recent exhibition, and says there were 7,000 people present on the second day. Financially, it put the old society on its legs, and the exhibition of stock, poultry, implements, &c., were all that could be desired.

CHARLES W. HAMILL & Co., have removed their Silver Plated Ware establishment to 32 N. Calvert street, near Lexington, Baltimore city. This gives them enlarged space, increased facilities and better location, wherein their elegant workmanship can be displayed to greater advantage. In noticing this removal we cannot refrain from wishing our neighbors great success and adding our high appreciation of their former fidelity and reliability in business, which has secured just popularity and corresponding increase of their elegant trade.

THE ROCKBRIDGE FAIR.—The Rockbridge county (Va.) fair was held at the grounds of the society near Lexington, during the second week of September, and was the best exhibition ever held in the county.

ELLWANGER & BARRY's great Nurseries at Rochester, we shall notice particularly hereafter, but have now only time and space to say that almost any demand from a planter of trees or shrubs, can be supplied by this old and reliable house.

THE MARYLAND FARMER from now until January 1st, 1886, for \$1.00.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Lancaster Farming.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Sept. 5, 1884.

Gentlemen :—The compliment paid by Dr. Loring to the Lancaster County, (Pa.) farmers as "being second to none under the sun," brings to mind a conversation I had previous to his election to the presidency, and soon after his return as minister to Great Britain, with the late president Buchanan, in which he expressed the same sentiment. Having been introduced to him as a Maryland Farmer, he at once gave direction to the subject of agriculture. In responding to an expression in praise of American farming, I remarked, "of course, Mr. Buchanan, we have nothing in this country equal to what you have seen abroad in England and the continent of Europe." "Yes," he promptly replied, "we have as good farmers as are to be found in any other part of the world." I expressed surprise to hear from him so decided an opinion in favor of American farming, and added that "my reading and information had led me to a different conclusion—they had more age, more money and more labor, and that I had supposed that these advantages had enabled the English and European farmers, and especially those of France, Geneva and the Netherlands, to reach a degree of perfection to which we could lay no claim." "Yes, sir," he replied, "we have farmers in Lancaster county equal to any elsewhere to be found—and we have more native eloquence, and inventive genius than in any other part of the world." I replied "that I was quite prepared to accept his estimate of the talent and ingenuity of our people, but not so readily, for reasons above stated, of our farmers." "Do you feed cattle, Mr. Davis? Our Lancaster county farmers buy cattle every fall sufficient to consume all the provender and coarse grains upon the farm by which they accumulate a large quantity of manure which is regularly and carefully hauled out and applied to the land so as to keep up and improve its fertility." "I beg your pardon Mr. Buchanan, I see your estimate of good farming and quite agree with you. The farmer who accumulates and applies the most manure in proportion to stock and land is entitled to rank at the top of his profession, and I am glad to know from you that we have such in Pennsylvania."

Before parting I received from him a cordial invitation to visit "Wheat-land," when he would show me the farms of several of his Lancaster

city neighbors of whose good farming he had spoken, where I would be convinced that he had not over-estimated their superiority and excellence. Much to my own loss and regret I let this favorable opportunity to see the "best farming under the sun," as Dr. Loring expresses it, pass, and have only now to content myself with the confirmation of his judgment, by so high an authority as that of the late President Buchanan.

Yours truly, A. B. DAVIS.

Thin Sowing of Wheat.—Experiment by the Writer.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Sept. 2, 1884.

Messrs. Editors:—According to your request of some time ago, asking for all particulars of how my experimental wheat crop turned out, a brief notice of which was published in the *County Gentleman* of November, 1883, headed "Thin Sowing of Wheat," I now proceed to answer.

Prior to the land being plowed (6 acres was Hungarian grass stubble, 5 acres an oat stubble and 3 acres tobacco land,) the weeds were allowed to grow, and about the last of July and the first week in August, it was plowed deeply with a two-horse Minor & Horton plow; was harrowed twice in the intervening time before sowing, once with the Thomas harrow and once with the Diamond harrow. About the 10th of October, sowing began by measuring an acre and gaging my hand to sow 32 pounds per acre. I sowed it myself.

My intention had been to sow early in September, but was prevented by the tobacco crop.—Tobacco needs always first attention, and attention all the time.—The wheat was sown in lands 18 feet wide and measured for exactness, and the sower sowed from each furrow to the middle, and was covered by one-horse plows; and after each four acres was covered by the plows, the Thomas Smoothing Harrow was run across the furrows and all levelled down.

The grain came up remarkably soon, and tilted well, and those who saw it also noticed its regularity. It wintered well; but the first week in March, the land being uncovered, the snow melted off—a cold spell of a week's duration, heavy freezing, spewed up and snapped the roots, of all that was in clay land, lifting the plant two and three inches above the soil, with most of the roots exposed, leaving but a few only in the soil, so few in fact that the plant laid on the ground and made but a feeble growth.

About four acres were treated so, making it

hardly worth the cutting. When the wheat plant began growing and looking green over the field, I sowed by hand 21 pounds of nitrate of soda, worth 73 cts., and 70 pounds S. Carolina finely ground rock, worth 61 cts., making the cost of the whole application per acre \$1.34. The soda dissolved by the dews and dampness of the soil, the South Carolina rock was harrowed in by the Thomas Smoothing Harrow. By way of still further experiment, several badly frozen out places in the field, of easy access to the roads, were covered with a light dressing of ashes in one place, in another the hen house was visited and the droppings were spread on the fallen plants, when lo, and behold! the fallen plants lifted once more their heads, and carried them proudly 'till the sickle laid them low; their heads were well filled with plump grain.

This last experiment showed me this: that an application of hen manure or ashes will recover the frozen-out wheat, if sown during growth, and a growth of from four to six inches in height. The wheat was as fine as any other portion of the field. Nothing more was done to the wheat.

At harvest half was stacked, half was put in dozens, each kept well until the latter part of July, when a week's rain came on, with wind in the first storm, which took off the caps and top bundles of the shocks and blew the dozens down, and I verily thought that, that week's rain would ruin two thirds of the grain; the loss was not much, possibly ten bushels was lost—rotted and sprouted. The berry is larger than the grain I sowed—nearly twice the size. The variety is Longberry. The common, old-fashioned thresher lost some of the grain.

It measures 146 bushels, equal to 10 3 7 bus. per acre, or about 20 bus. from one sown. Seven and one-half bushels were sown on fourteen acres of land. The farmers around said it looked thick enough on the ground. An adjoining farm sowed 25 bushels, at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre, occupying about 17 acres, using half each of bone phosphate and bone meal, applied in the fall, before sowing the wheat and plowing, both in together, costing about \$36 00 per ton. His yield was 136½ bushels, about 8 bush. per acre. A farm adjoining the latter had a field sown with 14 bushels, at the rate of 1½ bushels, occupying 10 acres, and yielding at the rate of 6½ bushels per acre. The fertilizer used was Orchilla guano applied last fall.

I advocate thin seeding of wheat on an impoverished soil, the richer the soil the more seed per acre should be used. By sowing thinly and

early, allows it to stool and saves to the farmer one-half the fertilizer and two-thirds the seed.

Yours truly, F. K. STEELE.

P. S.—I sowed in drills $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of "Martin Amber" wheat, very late, and reaped over two bushels of large, plump grain. I feel confident I lost by bad weather, birds and wastage, fully one-half bushel. I can furnish samples or by the quantity, "Martin Amber" wheat, to the farmers of Maryland.

F. K. S.

HORTICULTURAL.

For the Maryland Farmer.

The Albemarle Pippin.

This excellent Virginia apple has won a reputation as to quality unsurpassed by any other of our acquaintance. Indeed some of our enthusiastic Piedmont apple culturists claim that the world holds not its equal. It is, beyond question, a superior winter apple, a good keeper, excellent flavor, fine for the market.

This apple, did not originate in Virginia, but is supposed to be a scion of the Newtown pippin transformed to a more genial clime, and which has, in consequence, undergone a change highly favorable to it as an edible fruit. In the Piedmont section of this State and North Carolina it grows to perfection, and does not lose its rare qualities when transferred to the warmer and almost semi-tropical Atlantic belt. The claim of some that this apple will not attain perfection outside of the mountainous regions, has been abundantly disproved in many parts of Southeast Virginia. It will doubtless do well in almost every county of Virginia and North Carolina. I commend it to all holding an acre of land in either States. It heads the list as a winter fruit. If any reader has it not, we advise him to procure a few trees this fall, and take special pains with it. A deep, dry soil along a branch side is a number one place for it to grow. It can be had of any regular dealer in fruit stock. Set out middle of November.

J.

PLANTING RASPBERRY AND BLACK BERRY PLANTS.—When setting out raspberry and blackberry plants it should not be forgotten that the tops should be cut down almost to the ground. Usually the digging up and resetting of such plants is attended with much loss of roots, and in

consequence, there is but little to furnish the canes with food. Even if the roots are in fair condition and the plants receive a considerable supply of food, the fruit would be small and of poor quality at the best. On the other hand with tops cut nearly to the ground, the roots bend their energies towards producing a strong cane for the next season, which they cannot do where the old canes are to be supported. While these plants are growing it is not well to disturb the ground around them, as they root naturally near the surface, and forking or digging is apt to destroy numbers of them. Manure they like, and plenty of it, and this applied in spring keeps the soil cool and porous, without the need of hoeing to do it. Many large growers claim that topping such plants when they have attained a desired height—say three feet—is beneficial. If the point of the canes be taken off at once when at that height there could be no injury, but the cutting of them down when perhaps twice three feet in length and when in full growth must be injurious. The whole object of one season's growth is to produce a vigorous cane for next year. A loss of half its top means a loss of half its roots to a plant. The more healthy growth a plant can make the better it will be for future work; and therefore, any cutting and pruning of plants when in full growth must be classed as a weakening process.—*Ger. Independent.*

THE ash of the apple tree contains 17 per cent. lime. That of the pear and peach nearly as much. This fact taken with another, viz., that it is rarely thought necessary and still more rarely practised, to apply lime as a fertilizer to fruit trees, will be quite sufficient to account for the wretchedly miserable appearance of many old orchards, as well as to explain why orchards that are planted on lands rich in lime are so thrifty and bear such handsome fruit. If we should follow reason and analogy in respect to the management of orchards, we should apply lime every third or fourth year with liberality. Good farmers dress their fields once in five years with fifty bushels of lime per acre, as an encouragement of the clover; why, then, should we not as profusely lime our orchards, which require so much of this element, when clover, which contains less than half as much, is so liberally treated?—*N. Y. Times.*

Raising Seeds.

We are asked why we do not encourage people to raise their own seeds, instead of buying them every year. Seed raising is an art, and requires more care than the average farmer can afford to give it. Seedsmen have their seeds raised by men who make a business of it, who grow but one variety of a kind, and avoid all chance of "mixing" or crossing. One who has a garden can hardly be persuaded to select his first ripened tomatoes or Lima beans for seed; he wishes these for the table. Unless a vegetable can be kept up to its best condition it will deteriorate. Take tomatoes for example; the plants should be raised expressly for seed. As soon as they come into bearing, every plant that does not have fruit quite up to the best of its kind in form and productiveness, is to be pulled up, and all malformed fruits on those that are left, are cut away. Then only the earliest clusters are allowed to ripen, those which are set late are cut off, and the whole strength of the plant directed to ripening the first fruit that is set. Take squashes for another example, and it is the same with melons, cucumbers, and all of the family. Few who have gardens content themselves with a single variety of squash. There are few plants so likely to mix, through the agency of bees. We know of a case in which the Hubbard Squash had been grown in the same garden with other squashes for several years, and the seed was yearly saved and planted. At the time we saw the squashes, they were mostly yellow, and instead of the pointed end, so characteristic of the Hubbard, many of them had the broad, flat, blossom end belonging to other kinds; indeed there was not a typical Hubbard in the lot. If seeds are to be raised, that should be the leading object for which the plants are grown. It is poor economy to sow seeds of doubtful purity, in order to avoid a small outlay for those of good quality.—*American Agriculturist.*

AGRICULTURAL PRINTING.

Having all the various Cuts needed for embellishment, we are prepared to Print and furnish Premium Lists, Tickets, &c. for Agricultural Fairs, with dispatch, elegantly Printed and Illustrated, upon very reasonable Terms, as we make Agricultural Printing a Specialty.

Thanks.—We are specially indebted to the following fairs for complimentary tickets, &c.: The Indiana State Fair, commencing on September 29th.

Northwestern Industrial Association Fair and Exposition, Sept. 1 to 6 inclusive.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 56th annual exhibition; New England State Fair; Eastern Maine State Fair, and New York State Fair, held at Elmira, where we were present, and the recipient of a complimentary ticket, elegant badge, and many kind attentions from the officers of this old honored society.

Besides we acknowledge the same courtesies from nearly all of our Maryland and Virginia associations, to whom, one and all, we return our sincere thanks for their kind remembrances.

"De Laval's Cream Separator."

It is less than a year since the introduction of the De Laval Cream Separator was begun in this country, and now several hundred are in use here. They are giving the greatest possible satisfaction—more than fulfilling the claims made for them, viz.: giving fifteen to twenty-five per cent. more butter than other methods, and of better quality, besides saving the use of ice and labor, and leaving the skimmed-milk fresh and sweet. The machines operate by centrifugal force, and separate the cream from milk fresh from the cow at the rate of 800 pounds per hour. They occupy about the space of a barrel, and are run with the power of one horse, either by horse-power or steam.

Constructed of the best iron and steel, they never wear out, but save their cost in a short time.

Messrs. J. & J. Darlington, the makers of the celebrated Philadelphia Print Butter, who have three of these machines in constant operation, say: "They are like an old fiddle—the longer they wear the better they get." Address for catalogues Jos. H. REALL, President, 32 Park Row, New York.

A LEMON of great size has been grown in the hothouse of Mr. Dayhoff, at Hagerstown, Md., Its greatest circumference is fifteen and one-half inches.

An Editorial Letter.

HOW WE SPENT OUR SUMMER VACATION.
NOTES OF PERSONS AND PLACES
WE SAW, &c.

Desirous for relaxation from business and longing for a cooler climate, change of air and scene, we left Baltimore July 24th for the Northern sea-shore and stopped at famous "Old Orchard" for nearly two weeks, and left for Bar Harbor, stopping for rest at the "Winthrop House," Winthrop, also at the "Bangor House," Bangor, and arrived at Bar Harbor about the middle of August. The entire trip was delightful. The chief luxury of travel is found in well-kept hotels, and in this respect we were exceedingly fortunate, therefore for the benefit of others we pause in our narrative to speak briefly of those whose hospitalities and genial accommodations we enjoyed.

"Hotel Fisk," at Old Orchard, C. H. Fisk, proprietor, is located on the beach, commanding an extensive view of the ocean and the country scenery. The temperature is remarkably even, cool and refreshing. This is a grand ocean resort, lying directly upon the Atlantic, within the limits of Maine, the northernmost State of the Union.

The "Winthrop House," Richardson & Webb, proprietors, is situated in the beautiful and thriving village of Winthrop, lying at the foot of lake Maranacook. On its western shore, about two miles from the Winthrop House, the Maine Central Railroad have expended large amounts in fitting up "The Grove" which is located between the lake on the east and the railroad on the west, nearly entirely shaded by large trees. This Grove is fitted up with appropriate buildings and seats to comfortably accommodate 20,000 visitors, and is used for large meetings and assemblages for religious, political, temperance and other important gatherings, and for social

pic-nics, &c., making it the most charming and popular places of the sort in the State. I was present at one of these entertainments this year, when there were 10,000 people present.

I will also state that one of the most pleasant and enjoyable days of my seven weeks' trip in Maine was spent on the beautiful lake Maranacook. The guests of the Winthrop House and friends in the village chartered the steamer Amarascoggin for a day of sailing and fishing. The boat left the wharf in Winthrop at 10 A. M., and returned at 6 P. M. The party was made up principally of ladies and gentlemen from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Portland, Rockland, and Winthrop; all were well supplied with the improved kinds of fishing tackle which were dexterously used, and all that participated in the sport were highly pleased. One gentleman, who has not been enjoying good health, and had for some weeks been staying at Poland Springs, gratifyingly remarked that the day's sport had done him more good than all the Poland spring water. One of the ladies who was accustomed to steamboat travel, having several times crossed the Atlantic ocean, thought the day's sailing on the Maranacook was the most delightful day she ever spent upon the water, and all seemed equally pleased. The boat arrived at the "Grove" about one o'clock and it was agreed that the inner man should not be forgotten, so we partook of a sumptuous dinner. Our commissary having spent several years as private secretary to the Governor of the State, knew how "State dinners" should be prepared, and we must say there was nothing lacking on this occasion. Col. Eustis, temperance candidate for Governor was not present, but the Maine law was rigidly enforced. It was a day that will long be remembered by all that participated. There were also other boats on the lake containing fishing parties. Our genial friend, Capt. Jenness

of the steamer *Nettie*, I understood claimed that his party were more successful in catching the finny tribe than ours, but as I had not the pleasure of seeing the count, I cannot vouch for the captain's statement. We hope to meet our friends next summer with equal enjoyment.

F. O. Beal, proprietor of that excellent hotel at Bangor, "The Bangor House," which covers an entire square giving every room a pleasant front view. Mr. Beal is one of the live men of east Maine, being owner of two of the largest hotels in this city, and supplies the tables of his hotels from his farm with vegetables, dairy products, poultry, meats, &c. By Mr. Beal's invitation I went with him to see his farm about two miles from the hotel and was surprised to see what nice vegetables of various sorts could be grown so far north and in such quantities. As we viewed these superior vegetables, we thought they rivalled in beauty and excellence, the same sorts of products that have rendered old Anne Arundel county, Md., so famous. I must here note that the product from 8 acres will be 2,000 bushels of nice potatoes. This is not to be equalled in any Southern clime, as a rule. On this farm are fine registered cattle of Jersey and other breeds, well cared for. One chief feature we admired was the piggery, one of the best in the country. This is two stories high and 200 feet long. It has on the first floor two rows of pens for pigs, and the second floor is admirably arranged for a hennerly, consisting of various breeds of fowls. We felt both admiration and instruction by our hasty review of this well-conducted farm.

At Bar-Harbor we went to the West End hotel, kept by Messrs. O. M. Shaw & Son. This hotel is five stories high and stands on an elevation. The verandas are above the basement story, and are 20 feet wide and 275 feet long, all of which command the grandest views of both mountain

and sea. Mr. Shaw, Sr., is one of the pioneers of the place, and is also one of the oldest and best of hotel-keepers in the State. Everything about the house is first class, well managed to the satisfaction of a crowd of guests that seemed to be content and happy, while they, as a body, evidently were refined and intellectual, perhaps more so than is often found at any hotel in the country. This town is a part of Mt. Desert, and is claimed to be one of the best harbors for ships and steamers on the whole Atlantic coast and it is never closed by ice. Bar Harbor is connected by ferry boats with the Maine Central Railroad, completed last July to within eight miles of this place.

After spending a portion of our vacation in visiting familiar scenes,—Bar Harbor, Agricultural College at Orono, the great scythe and ax factory at Oakland, butter and cheese factory at Winthrop, and other places of interest in the eastern part of Maine,—we returned to "Old Orchard," where we met our old friend, Wm. H. Oler, Esq., of Baltimore, and with him we started direct to Manchester to attend the New England fair, which opened its 21st annual meeting on September 1st. At 2 o'clock President Loring delivered his annual opening address, congratulating the society on its past success and future prospects. We regret our space forbids giving the whole of Dr. Loring's eloquent and practical address, but cannot refrain from quoting his closing remarks, as applicable to every part of our broad land if properly pursued by our farmers for their individual improvement and education:

"As a representation of the best system of American agriculture this exhibition is invaluable, and I congratulate you that from the best agricultural sections of New England, from the new and abounding valley of Aroostook to the luxuriant meadows of the Connecticut, the tillers of the soil have brought the best of their flocks and herds and crops in order that they may teach and stimulate each other,—but that they may also demonstrate to all observers

how satisfactory is the application of skill on New England soil."

On Wednesday, Mr. Blaine made an eloquent and admirably adapted speech to the farmers of New England.

The fair we thought on the whole was superior to any of its predecessors, of which we have attended many. The show of sheep was excellent as far as it went, but we missed the Merinos—the sheep of New England—and were surprised to see how fast mutton sheep were supplanting the wool sheep of the North. There were superb specimens of Southdown and of Cotswolds.

Of the cattle, we were more specially struck by the breed of Brittany Cattle lately introduced. They seem to be peculiar, neither great for milk, butter or beef, yet remarkable for the small amount they consume. We think climate and soil will have in time a wonderful effect in remodeling this hardy breed in this country. The training and educating of oxen was wonderful to behold, and only proves what patience and time will accomplish with the bovine race. The approaches to almost human wisdom and the evidences of power of these beasts under the tutelage of kindly ministration of years must be witnessed to be believed, hence we decline to descant upon the wonderful performances of the oxen and steers we saw exhibited at this great fair.

The general aspect presented was greatly encouraging to the cause of agriculture and to the perseverance and energy of the main stays and promoters of the great New England fair, which is destined to shed abroad a light that will illuminate both North and South, for each year there is an increased number of Southern visitors who come for pleasure and instruction combined as visitors to this great fair.

Our time and space are both so limited that we refrain from saying more at this moment, reserving to a future period what we saw and heard while abroad, that we think may be useful and interesting to our readers.

W.

The New York State Fair.

We attended this monster fair at Elmira and were nearly suffocated with the heat, but were bewildered at the numerous exhibitions in all the varied departments. The Messrs. Smiths & Powell exhibited their grand Norman horses, most of which had just been imported, and their huge Holsteins, all were certainly wonderful to see for combined weight and their several qualifications. In the hall that attracted our special attention we lingered long in viewing horticultural products, among which was the beautiful tables of Vick's flowers, and fruits from Ellwanger & Barry, all looking like flowers and fruits in unexhaled dew when viewed by an early garden walk. The plums of the latter named were superb. They had the size of California plums, with the added flavor and perfume of their eastern cousins. We shall notice this great fair at a future time, and have only room now to add a condensation from the *Country Gentleman*, showing the extent and huge dimensions of this fair, which was commensurate with the resources and wealth of the great State of New York:

"The entries at the fair were as follows:

Horses.....	329
Cattle.....	412
Sheep.....	208
Swine.....	225
Poultry.....	396
Farm products.....	1,132
Horticultural.....	845
Machinery.....	79
Mechanics' and manufacturers' products..	250
Textile fabrics.....	863
Domestic goods or manufactures.....	257
Total.....	5,059

"The total number of entries last year was about 4,000. An immense number of agricultural machines and implements were on exhibition, the largest exhibit of the kind I have ever seen, but as no premiums were offered, no record of entry was made. An alphabetical State Fair Directory will, however, be printed soon now, for the convenience of shippers and express, transfer and telegraph companies, giving the name of each exhibitor and his line of exhibits."

Poplar Grove Farm, Queen Anne's County

At Poplar Grove, under the management of Mr. E. B. Emory, the choicest bred Trotting horses, Shorthorns, Berkshires, and sheep of the Cotswold and Southdown kinds are bred.

The 2 year old s. c. "Cypress" by "Cyclops," 2.27, dam Fannie, Fern 2.32½, by Geo. M. Pacthen, Jr., trotted a full mile at Herring Run course, a short time ago, in 2.46½, without a break. He is a stout colt, 16½ hands in height, close coupled, up-headed, and very light upon his feet, with a plenty of knee action, and a bold, sweeping stride. He is a perfect coach horse in appearance, a type that is now so much sought after; he is a beautiful red bay with full black points. We understand he is held by Mr. Emory at \$2,500. Any of our friends who may want a stock horse would do well to look after this colt.

During the summer the Berkshire boar "Solid Maple" was imported from Mr. Heber Humfrey, England; his pedigree shows a long line of distinguished prize winning swine, and his ruddy appearance should produce a creditable impression upon the off-spring of such a highly bred lot of sows as are now kept at Poplar Grove, twenty of which are now in pig by him.

The Shorthorns still do well up the Poplar Grove estate, which now comprises about 1,600 acres, well watered by running streams that never fail in the dryest seasons. Mr. Benj. Watkin's of A. A. county, a few days ago, took to his home 2 yearling heifers and a bull calf from this celebrated herd. He expresses himself more than pleased with Mr. E's cattle which were the finest he ever saw.

Upon this estate Southdown sheep have been brought to a high state of perfection as fat producers. The Cotswolds have been bred for constitution and closeness of wool, and none of the loose-made, hairy-kind are to be found at Poplar Grove. The closeness of wool gives a greater protection

from the cold rains of winter and spring, and this flock seem at all times to be in good health and to produce a goodly number of lambs. Last April this flock sheared from 16 to 18½ lbs. clean wool each. We are informed that all the yearlings have found purchasers, but that a choice lot of buck lambs are still to be sold.

Journalistic.

The October HARPER's will contain as a frontispiece a charming picture by Mr. Abbey of "Judith Shakespeare," heroine of William Black's story, which nears its close, and will have more of the delightful engravings from the pencils of Deilman and Gibson, illustrating E. P. Roe's "Nature's Serial Story," part eleven. Besides a mass of very instructive and entertaining matter, among which will be found one of the most curious incidents in the history of African slavery in America is the life of Charles Stewart, a slave owned by the Johnsons of Virginia and afterwards by the Porters of Louisiana, both of them noted as possessors of remarkable racing horses. He was a born trainer and rider of horses, and during his long lifetime has ridden the winning horse at many of the great races down South. He could not write, and knew nothing about figures, but was nevertheless trusted by his owners with the care and transportation of their stock, and the custody of bets and stakes, and he seems always to have come out right. One of the ladies of the Porter family recently took down the story of his life as told by himself, and it will be given, in his own negro dialect, in the HARPER's, with a portrait of the old hero of the turf.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, is a new weekly paper just started in Toronto Canada. It is well printed, and the number 3, we have received, is ably edited. Such has lately been the impetus given to agriculture by the ability of the Canada Globe that we of the adjoining country have come to hug Canada to our breasts and look on her as part of ourself. We wish much success to this new enterprise and trust it will meet with the encouragement it deserves on both sides of the dividing line.

MUSIC.—We have received from Richard A. Saalfeld, 12 Bible House, the following pieces of music:

"With Cleveland we shall win the day," a veritable 'Tippicanoe and Tyler Too' melody, by

J. P. Skelley, which should carry the New York Governor to the White House

"Cleveland and Hendricks" Grand Victory March by J J Freeman.

"You ask me to forgive the past," by Ed. Greene, a sentimental ballad, full of melody.

"Better luck to-morrow," by Henry Martyn.

"Amatori Waltzes," by Frank Conway. The publishers claim over 100,000 copies have been printed, and that the demand is steadily increasing.

The above pieces retail at music stores for from 30 to 50 cts. each. The five would cost \$2.10. The publisher however offers to send the lot post free on receipt of \$1. Address as above

Catalogues Received.

From J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, N J., small fruits and fruit trees

From Benson, Maule & Co., 129 and 131 S. Front Street, Phila., Pa., their fall catalogue of seeds, plants, stock, &c., and is well illustrated and printed. This is the most elegant catalogue this firm has ever issued, and we commend it to the notice of the public.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, with its wealth of agricultural wonders, its prize horses, cattle, dogs, sheep, pigs and poultry closed 20th ult., after being open for two weeks, during which time it was visited by over 200,000 persons. The fair is considered to have been a decided success by those most interested in it. The entire cost of holding this year's fair was in the neighborhood of \$110,000, of which amount \$70,000 was expended upon the grounds and buildings, and \$41,000 given away in prizes and premiums. The gate receipts were about \$45,000, and nearly \$10,000 was received from other sources. We feel some pride in saying that the Baltimore exhibitors, Messrs. E. Whitman. Sons & Co., did well, and that Maryland had only one exhibitor of poultry, Mr. T. B. Dorsey of Howard county, who received a large number of first-class premiums, while there were several hundred exhibitions of poultry.

Among others Mrs. Shoemaker of this city exhibited some of her superb herd of Jer-

seys and of course received the highest premiums in that class. Her premiums amounted to a very flattering sum, when considered in regard to the limited exhibits on her part, and the number of choice competitors in each ring. We confess we are proud of the success of our Maryland exhibitors.

The World's Fair at New Orleans.

"The government building erected by the management of the World Exposition for the accommodation of the United States exhibit as well as the collective exhibits of a number of States is located between the main building and St. Charles Avenue, the dimensions being 885 feet long by 565 feet wide. The view of the main building is not obstructed, by reason of the fact that the government building is somewhat in advance of the front line of the main building. By the use of powerful electric lights there is no night at the Exposition grounds; and one set of workmen are employed on the government building by day and another by night. As many men as can find room to work are employed, there being no lack of material or money. The main building, the largest in the world, is nearly completed and the other huge companion structure will be hurried to completion as rapidly as possible."

The above is some evidence of the interest taken by the Nation in this enterprise, which unquestionably will be the grandest of Expositions ever held in the world. While the general government has appropriated 1,300,000 dollars, and several of the States have given from 50,000 to 200,000 dollars, that the resources of their respective territories may be fully displayed to the inquiring vision of the millions of spectators, we feel rather mean when Maryland has appropriated only \$5,000 to exhibit her varied and wonderful means of wealth and industrial employment that a kind providence has placed in her soil and her waters. Our people too are, as far as we know, lacking in their usual vim and display of their energies. What has the capital of Baltimoreans done or

doing? The city council seems to have lost sight of this great opportunity to set fourth the claims of our large and growing city. It is not yet too late, and we do not know how it can display better the intrinsic merits of the City of Baltimore, and the resources of each county in the State, than perhaps, making some arrangement by which a large number of that excellent work of Geo. W. Howard, entitled truly "The Monumental City, Its past history and Present Resources," for distribution at this World's Fair, among the best representative men there attending. Thus would the reading world have its attention called to the advantages of a home in Baltimore.

WE call attention to the three coming events of great interest to take place this month in Maryland, to wit: Frederick County Fair, Hagerstown Fair, under the united auspices of the State Society and the Washington County Society, with one or more neighboring associations of like agricultural character, and also the great fall meeting for 1884, of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico. We do hope that our people will duly appreciate each event by large attendance and united assistance. The Washington County Fair at Hagerstown on October 21, 22, 23 and 24, must necessarily be a grand event, and the opportunity should be embraced by all of our citizens in the State who feel an interest in the progress of agricultural pursuits.

SALE OF JERSEY CATTLE.—About two dozen head of Jersey cattle were sold on Sept. 24th. by Matthews & Kirkland, at Kearney's stable, Centre and St. Paul streets, for Messrs. Taylor & Firminger, Dr. S. T. Earle, of Centreville, Mr. Wm. H. Perot, and Mr. W. H. Oler. They were sold almost exclusively to local bidders and averaged about \$125 a head. The highest price paid, was by Mr. F. Mewshaw, for Lavinia, a two year old heifer, who bought her at \$275.

The World's Exposition.

AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF MARYLAND.

We give the following eloquent appeal of Dr. Bishop, commissioner of Maryland, and trust our citizens will cordially respond to it.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of the citizens of Maryland to the great importance of making a complete and comprehensive exhibit of all the resources of the State, its minerals, soils, manufactures and agricultural products, at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, which opens in New Orleans on the first of December next. It is a well known fact that Maryland does not hold the rank in respect to population and commercial and industrial wealth to which she is entitled by her vast resources, from the fact that her unsurpassed natural advantages have not been as widely advertised and displayed as those of many other less favored sections, which have attracted more of public attention. No better opportunity has ever been afforded us to make known to the world the brilliant future that lies before our State, and the progress we are making towards its realization than is presented by the New Orleans Centennial, which is not merely a local interstate exposition, but international in its broadest sense. All the nations of the world have been invited by the President of the United States to participate in this great industrial display, and there, from all of them, will assemble representatives to examine and compare the relative position of each State and country in the march of progress. By the opinions thus formed we shall be judged, not only by the citizens of our sister States, but by the whole civilized world.

I therefore now earnestly appeal to the citizens of Maryland to aid in accomplishing the work which has been assigned to me, and by united effort to assist in placing our State in that prominent position which it is justly entitled to occupy. Each locality of the State should see that some one who will take an active interest be secured to collect and organize its exhibit. I need the personal effort, energy and enterprise of every Marylander. Lay aside formalities and

come to my assistance. Let this appeal be considered a special invitation to all who may read or hear to contribute all and whatever they can in any way, shape or manner that will speak a word for the individual, locality, county or State.

Many of the articles shown at our local fairs are well adapted for display in the State collection at the coming World's Fair. All such, which may be peculiar to this section, should certainly be secured if possible.

It is my desire and purpose to have a full display in all the departments comprised in a State or collective exhibit at the Exposition. This consists of

Illustrations, Models, actual or prepared Specimens of Animals, Birds, Fishes, insects, &c
Geological Specimens, Fossils, Petrifications, Shells, &c.

Pre-Historic Relics, Antiquities and Curiosities
Minerals and Ores.

Specimens of Soils from the various geological formations of the section represented, with analyses, if possible.

Specimens of Waters and Mineral Waters of the section represented, with analyses.

Grasses, Fibres, Mosses, &c.

Specimens of Native Woods in convenient form.

Products of Forestry direct.

Agricultural Products of every description—Fruits, natural, dried or preserved.

Manufacturers Food Products and Textile Fabrics peculiar to the section represented.

Geological, Botanical, Entomological and Ornithological Collections from the section represented, properly classed and designated.

The Commissioner or his Secretary will, upon notification, take in charge, transport and arrange for exhibition all articles intended for the State collective exhibit without expense to the parties furnishing them. At the close of the Exposition all such contributed articles will be returned to the owner free of expense.

Any further information desired will be readily furnished.

I again appeal to the Press, to the Agricultural Societies and Grangers, and to all good citizens to give their assistance, in order that the State may be creditably represented at the Great World's Fair.

GEORGE W. BISHOP,

Commissioner for Maryland.

J. Thomas Scharf, Secretary.

THE New Jersey State Fair held at Waverly, Sept. 16-19, was if possible, better than former years. It was full in all departments and in each was creditable to this enterprising State. The Messrs. Whitman, Sons & Co. were there as exhibitors of farm implements and in full force, with the usual popularity and patronage.

EVERY FARMER!!

Whether LAND OWNER or TENANT, we think desires to know how to produce LARGE crops in 1885, cheaper than same crop cost in 1884. **Pure, Good and Cheap Fertilizers** solves the problem if intelligently applied \$12.00 will buy a formula (520 lbs.) **Powell's Prepared Chemicals**, which, without any trouble you can mix at home with earth, making a Ton of Good Fertilizer, that will not only produce a large yield, but will permanently enrich the land. Leading farmers in every State as reference. Write for Memorandum Book of useful things for farmers to know. Free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.

Manufacturers of Powell's Pure Fertilizers for all crops.

BALTIMORE, MD.